## WASHINGTON, D. C. MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1887.

## CONDEMNATION OF GREVY. THE ENGLISH PRESS SEVERE ON THE EX-PRESIDENT.

An Uprising Would Certainly Have Occurred in Paris Had He Hosttated Much Longer-The Accusation Against John Billon.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The press in comment-ing on the events of yesterday in Paris are almost unanimous in their condemnation of M. Grevy's healtancy, and their expression of belief that any further delay on his part would have caused an uprising in the French capital. The Observer in a long and carefully considered article on the subject mays it is impossible for the most indulgent critic not to feel that the closing incidents of M. Grevy's career were just, and that the course adopted, not by his enemies alone,

but by all parties, was the only one that could have resulted advantageously to the republic, and consequently to the people.

M. Grevy dined with M. Wilson and his

M. Grery dued with M. Wilson and his family last evening and appeared to be in good spirits despite the fact that he was virtually kicked out of office.

M. Sadi-Carnot still remains at his home in Rue des Başuns, whither he went immediately after his formal entry into the Elyase. A large number of persons called upon him to-day to offer their congratulations.

upon him to-day to offer their congratulations.

It is reported that Mr. Dillon will remain in England for some time. It is asserted that the government, in view of the fact that the warrant which had been issued in Ireland for the arrest of Mr. Dillon charges him with a more serious crime than any named in the coercion act, is anxious that his trial should proceed immediately, believing that his conviction and sentence to a long term of imprisoument would deterothers from wilfully violating the crimes act. It is histed that the accusation against Mr. Dillon is that of treason felony, but as the case is one that must be tried by an Irieb jury the government hesitates to disclose its plans or the precise nature of Mr. Dillon's offense until the last moment. Mr. Dillon's offense until the last moment of course understands that he will be arrested immediately upon his return to Iraland, but he is represented to have said that he will neither seek to evade arrest, nor alter his plans in the slightest because of the writ against him, but will proceed to Iraland at the time originally set for his return.

At 6 o'clock this evening Trafalgar Square

return.
At 6 o'clock this evening Trafalgar Square and Regents, Victoria, and Battersea Parks were perfectly quiet. At neither of the places were there a larger number of persons than is usually at that hour, but at Trafalgar Square a strong force of police was stationed to guard against any possible translate.

The negotiations between France and The negotiations between France and England looking to the working of the channel telegraph wires promise favorably. Both refuse to sell the wires to the submarine company, which will thus force them to sell on England's terms. England will reduce the rate 2 pence per word.

Mr. MacDonald has applogized to T. M. Healy for the speech he made imputing to him advocacy of wholesale robbing of landlords.

A man named Fogarty, prominent in last Sunday's rioting at Limerick, was grested to-day as he was embarking for New

rested to-day as he was embarking for New York.

Twenty were killed and many injured by the earthquake at Calabria.

The socialists made no attempt to carry out their threatened demonstrations in Trafalgar Square or Hyde Park to-day.

In thanking the deputation which tendered a reply to his address, King Humbert of Italy referred to Sig. Depretis's death and warmly praised him. He said that the designation of Signor Crispi as his successor was not the least of his public services.

The Servian skuptachina was opened by King Milan to-day. In his address he referred to the amicable relations of Servia with foreign countries.

Count Tolsico will resign as Russian minister of the interior, and will be succeeded by Privy Councellor Manasseine, minister of justice, who will be succeeded by M. Phillipoff. M. Delianoff, minister of public instruction, will also retire. Count Kapaist will succeed him.

A banquet was tendered Mr. McInerney, of New York, last evening, who said, in response to a toast, that Irishmen had but to define a course and America would assist them in obtaining their desires.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of twenty prominent nationalists.

The morning Post, in its saue of to-day, declares that certain Parnellites recently triged the Fenians to murder Lord Hartington, which they scornfully refused to do. American Fenians then undertook the task, arriving on the continent for that purpose a fortnight ago. These, in concert with

arriving on the continent for that pure arriving on the continent for that purpose a fortnight ago. These, in concert with a few Irish Fenians, made an arrangement by which rails on the road between Kingstown and Dublin were to be removed in order to wreck the train carrying Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen last removed in order to wreck the train carrying Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen last week, and in the excitement shots were to be fired into the carriage occupied by the English visitors. The scheme was changed when it became known that Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen traveled by different trains, and that the former drove straight to the residence of Mr. Powers, in Leopardstown, thus missing Dublin. It was next arranged to attack Mr. Powers's carriage in a lonely lane and murder Lord Hartington, or carry him into Wicklow Mountains, where he was to be held as a hostage for the release of William O'Brien and other political prisoners Everything had been matured, but the plo miscarried owing to the watchfulness o the police.

PRESIDENT SADI CARNOT INSTALLED.

PRESIDENT SADI CARNOT INSTALLED. PARIS, Dec. 4.—President Sadi-Carnot was formally installed in the Elysee palace this afternoon, and later received visits from ex-President Grevy, M. Rouvier, President Peytral, of the budget committee, and other leading politicians. The president stated that it was his intention after the new ministry was formed to a contract the new ministry was formed to a con dent stated that it was his intention after the new ministry was formed to at once close the present session of parliament until after the coming senatorial elections.

The resignation of the cabinet which follows the election of a new president, will to-night be placed in the hands of the president, and Gen. Brugere will invest the latter with the grand collar of the Legion of Honor, Gen. Faidherbe presiding at the ceremony. The newspapers of this city generally approve of the election of M. Sadi-Carnot, and consider it an augury of peace. The telegrams from the provinces, without exception, testify to the satisfaction felt at the result of the election.

The ministry have formally tendered

The ministry have formally tendered their resignations, and President Sadi-Carnot has requested them to remain in office for the present for the dispatch of public business.

public business.

The papal nuncio has received instructions from the vatican to pay an early visit to the president, and to establish friendly relations at the outset with the new administration by explicitly declaring the good will of the holy see toward France.

The German, Russian, and Austrian ambassadors to day congratulated M. Flourens on the amicable settlement of the crisis.

rens on the amicable estilement of the crisis.

La Justice says: "We will not for an instant wrong M. Sadi Carnot by thinking that he might be mistaken in the meaning of Saturday's vote. Better than any one else he will understand the necessity of breaking off entirely and frankly with the compromised part."

The Liberty says: "The dominant character of the new presidency is concord and truce among all parties."

The Journal des Debats says: "The whole country will hall the result of the presidential election with a feeling of relief that satisfies the need of tranquility so strongly felt during the past few days."

The Evencment and Die Neuviene Siecle hope that the union established over the name of M. Sadi-Carnot may not prove the union of a day only, doomed to periab in a flood of parliamentary intrigues of ambition. The Soleil repudiates the idea of republican concentration, and says that each party enstained a defeat. Many papers praise the patriotic conduct of M. Ferry and M. de Freycinet.

B. AND O. PRESIDENCY.

Carrett's Successor Will by Chosen This Wonk.

Satymone, Dec. 4 .- A special meeting of the directorate of the Baltimore and Ohio Ratiroad Company will be held here some day this week for the purpose of electing a successor to President Rott, Gar-rett, Samuel Spencer will be the man beyond question. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg and Connellaville Ballyook Company will be hele at Pittsburg to merrow. The United Press knows that Mr. Samuel Specces will certainly be the next pression of the Pittsburg and Connellaville. Mr. John W. Davis left for Pittsburg to-day, empowered to vote the holdings of the Garretta to-morrow.

INDIANA OIL SCANDAL.

The Standard Company Has State Inspectors in Its Employ.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Dec. 4 .- A disag INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Dec. 4.—A disagreeable scandal in connection with the oil inspectorship has been discovered. Several barrels of oil were recently shipped to Richmond from the Monarch Oil Company, Cincinnati. On arrival at Richmond Doputy Young tested it, notwithstanding it born the stamp of Inspector Hagen. He found it 60° below proof. He reported to Gov. Gray, and shortly after was discharged. It was also from that Joseph Ritmock, the deputy at Chuchmati, was in the employ of the Standard Company, which had manufactured the oil. Rhinock had used Hagen's official stamp.

MINNEAPOLIS DELEGATION. Flour City Representatives Who Want

the Republican Convention. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Dec. 4 .-- The dole gation of Minnesots and Dakots Republi-cans, organized to have the next Republi-can national convention held at Minnespolie, left for Washington this evening by special train. The delegation is made up of special train. The delegation is made up of about fifty prominent citizens of Minnesota and Dakota. Upon its arrival at Washing-ton the party will be met by Gen. W. D. Washburn, Hon. William Windows, Thomas Lowrey, R. B. Langdon, Col. W. S. King, and Col. Charles W. Johnson, who are al-ready there, and will remain until after the meeting of the National Committee.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. A Baltimore Prediction That It Deals

Solely With the Tariff. BALTIMORE, Dec. 4 .- It is understood here to-night that the President's message here to-night that the President's message touches upon no other subject be-side the tariff. It recommends a reduction of \$80,000,000 in revenue. It advises that the free list be greatly en-larged, especially as concerns raw mate-rials, and particularly that lumber, coal, wool, iron ores, and sait be made free. He will not favor internal revenue reduction.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Young Lady Dies Just After Drinking a Glass of Water.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 .- A handsome young woman named Nellie Coe, who lived in the Amsterdam Flats, die't under mysterious circumstances to-day. Her flances, Andrew Pickett, at her request remained in the building with her last night. This morning she called him to get her a glass of water, and after drinking it she dropped dead. Whether it is a case of suicide or natural death is not known.

ALMOST A DISASTER.

ferror Stricken Children Trampled in a Rush for Safety.

JERSET CITY, Dec. 4 .- During the Sun-JRISET CITY, Dec. 4.—During the Sunday school exercises at St. Pster's Roman Catholic Church to day escaping steam from a radiator alarmed some children, who cried fire. A stampede cusued, which was quieted by the priests and members of a fire company, who had been attracted by the children's screams. In the mad rush Mary Loumey, aged 7, was seriously injured.

DISCOURSE ON PROHIBITION.

Rev. Joe Cook Predicts That the Negroes Will Rule the Vote of the South. NEW YORK, Dec. 4.-Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, to day addressed the American Temperance Union, dwelling on the necessity of teaching the young the evil effects of alcohol. He said the negroes would rule the vote of the south in fifty years, and unless the young were instructed in the effects of liquor they would vote against

CHATTANOGA, TENN., Dec. 4.—Calamity has befallen William Baxter, his two sons, and a neighbor named Douglas. They live ten mices neighbor named Douglas. They live ten mices morthwest of this city. Yesterday morning a mad dog attacked the four persons and bit such one of them. The brute tore of the fliesh from one of William Baxter's hands before he attacked his sons and Douglas. The dog has been running at large for three weeks. Fifteen days ago he bit a lot of geese, and they have all died. The dog has not been killed.

The Printers' Strike Ended. The Printers' Strike Ended.

CRICAGO, Dec. 4.—The strike of the book and job printers is ended. Typographical; Union, No. 16, held a special meeting this afternoon and declared that the 400 strikers must return to work to-morow morning on the basis of ten hours a day for \$18 per week. The action of the union was taken by request of the strikers, who realized that a settlement of the difficulty on any basis but a complete surrender was impossible. The strike has lasted five weeks.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Joseph M. Diaz, said to be relative of President Diaz, of Mexico, has

Lincoln's City Council Heleased. Lincoln, Nun., Dec. 4.—On a telegram from Attorney General Garland the mayor and city souncil, who were under arrest for contemp of court, have been released on ball. The United States Supreme Court has set Dec. I for hearing on the habeas corpus application Bragg Will Accept the Mexican Mission,

ORIKOSII, Wis., Dec. 4.—It can now be said positively that Gen. Bragg will accept the Mexican mission if it is tendered him. It is no longer a secret that Charley Felker, who has charge of the petitions, is acting under the direction of Gen. Bragg himself.

St. Paul, MINN., Dec. 4.—A man named Howe, living in West St. Paul, killed his wife sy shooting her in the head yesterday. He laims the gun was accidentally discharged bile being cleaned. He surrendered him-

Killed by Renegade Apaches. Killed by Renegate Apacines.
TUCSON, ARIL, Dec. 4.—A band of renegate
Apacines, under command of Maria Ellis, who
escaped from Geronimo's band, recently attacked and killed Clement Lopez near Bauvisne. Mexican officers are in pursuit.

Big Catches of Codfish. B, Griffin has arrived with 201,000 pounds of codfish from the Grand Basks, Her total catch was \$00,000 pounds, the largest ever made by any New England vessel.

Land Boom in Michigau.

L'Anse, Mich., Dec. 4.—P. D. Armour has purchased the entire lake frontage, and property values have increased beyond reason, the residents believing the St. Paul road is coming here.

Moxican Silver Imports.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 4.—The importation of silver ore from Mexico is increasing enormously, averaging 225 tons, against 176 for October, The average value per ton is \$51.

WHAT CONGRESS WILL DO.

A SERLETON PROGRAMME OF PROB-ABLE PROCEEDINGS.

ate ?-No Committees for a Month Yet-North Carolinians Will Fight for Free Tobacco and Fruit Spirits,

The first Monday in December, being the day prescribed by the constitution for the annual meeting of Congress, the fiftieth Congress will be called to order at 12 o'clock to day.

The course of events in the Senate

during the week seems to depend entirely upon the ability of the two parties to reach a conclusion with respect to the admission of members-elect. An examination of the customary immediately after the opening prayer for the presiding officer to lay before the Senate the credentials of such members elect as were not already on file. after the reading of which the oath has been administered to all the Senators-elect except to such as have been objected to except to such as have been objected to.
Talls ceremony over, the roll has been
called and a quorum being found present
the organization of the body has been considered completed. It is said to be probable that objection will be made to morrow by Republicans to the admission of
Senators Turpie, of Indians, and Fankner, of West Virginia, some leading
Republicans bolding that there are good
prima facie grounds for investigation of
their titles, such as exist against no other
senators elect.

smatters elect.

It is presumed that Senator Hoar, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, has been looking into the matter, and that he, if any one, is likely to make the object on.

and that he if any one, is likely to make the object on.

The Democrats, on the other hand, holding that the only flaws to the titles of the sension's named are merely technical, propose, in ease objection is made, to make similar objections to the admission of certain Republicans in whose credentials technical lapses have been found. This is likely to precipitate a conflict over the organization of the body which may delay all other matters indefinitely. Should the objection not be made, or should a compromise or understanding be reached, the Senate will to-day appoint the customary committees to give notice to the House of Representative and to the Freedlent of the organization of the Senate and its readiness to proceed to business.

to give notice to the House of Representatives and to the President of the organization of the Senate and its readiness to proceed to business.

If both Houses complete their organization to day the President's message will be isid before them to-morrow. The remainder of the week in the Senate is likely to witness nothing in the way of general legislation except the introduction of bills.

Cancuses are likely to take place to fill vacancies will give rise to a general readjustment of the entire committees, and it is probable that the great number of vacancies will give rise to a general readjustment of the entire committee list.

A good deal of time is likely to be spented by the Senate during the early weeks of the session in secret session, as a long list of recess appointments will be submitted by the Fresident for confirmation.

The House will be called to order at noon by Mr. Clark, the clerk of the preceding House, and after a quorum of members have responded to their names on a call of the roll, the work of organization will be proceeded with. The Speaker having been duly elseted and the oath being administered to him by Mr. Kelley, of Fennayl-vanis, the members elset will take their stand in front of the Speaker's deak and qualify. No hitch will occur in this proceeding, as there is no member whose prima facle right to a seat is questioned. The next business will be the drawing for seats, which will consume the remainter of the day. To-morrow the President's measure with the received, read, and referred to the committee of the whole.

It has been customary for some years past to devote one day of the first week of the session to the introduction of bills for reference to the appropriate committees when appointed, but this practice has led to no much confusion in the docketing and care of the papera before the committees when appointed, but this practice has led to no much confusion in the docketing and care of the papera before the committees have organized and selected a proper custeding for them that

ments.

Until these important adjuncts are supplied no real legislative business can be accomplished by the House. The Speaker has already begun to sketch out their organization, but, as was the case in the last

has already begun to sketch out their organization, but, as was the case in the last
Congress, he anticipates much difficulty in
perfecting them.

In the forty-fourth and forty-fifth Congresses the committees were appointed
within two weeks after the begisning of the
first session, but since then more time has
been consumed in the organization, and in
the last two Congresses it was not perfected before the holiday recess. Owing to
the close division of the new House on
party lines, and the large number of new
and untried members, whose personal
preferences in the assignment it is customary to consider to the largest extent compatible with party policy, it seems probable
that the work of selecting the committees
will again occupy Speaker Carlisie's time
nearly or quite up to Christmas.

Meanwhile no legislative business of importance can be transacted, and the House
will probably consume the short sessions
intervening between frequent adjournments
(or, perhaps, "recesses" of two or three
days each) in debates of a political character.

At the beginning of the forty-ninth Con-

acter.

At the beginning of the forty-ninth Congress the chief topic of interest in the House circles was the proposed change of rules, which was intended to restrict the power of the committee on appropriations. Thous no such wholesale revision of the rules as then took place is again contemplated, the customary motion to adopt the rules of the preceding House will undoubtedly give rise to some debate, and an effort will be made to amend them in some important particulars. Previous to the last change there was a dead-letter rule in the manual requiring the committee on appropriations to report all the appropriation bills within thirty days after its appointment, and this rule it is proposed to re-enact and enforce with reference to all committees having general appropriation bills within their jurisdiction. It will be amended, however, so as to extend to sixty days the time within which such bills must be reported during the long session, while leaving thirty days as the maximum for the short session. A strong effort will be made to have a rule adopted to prohibit the introduction of private bills. effort will be made to have a rule sdopted to prohibit the introduction of private bills in open House, and to require that all these measures shall reach the appropriation committees through the medium of the petition box. This would effect a saving of time to the House and of expense to the government. At present 1,900 coples are printed of every bill introduced, and as a large majority of the private measures referred to committees remain there buried, their printing involves an apparently needless expenditure of money.

Should the proposed rule be adopted no private bill will be printed until it is acted upon by the committee and reported to the House for its consideration.

Mr. Carlisle is loth to talk about what he intends doing as Speaker till be is formally

Mr. Carlisle is loth to talk about what he intends doing as Speaker till he is formally elected, yet he is frank enough to say that he has a task of no inconsiderable proportions before him in the selection of his regular atsuding committees, of which there are forty-seven, and the seven or eight special committees. He finds more importunities for placing on committees this time than he did at the organization of either of the last two Congresses. The composition of the committees is very important at this time. If the proper members are placed on the right committees much may be effected toward tariff and internal tax reforms and the thousand and one things expected at the thousand and one things expected at the hands of the predominant party. If mistakes should be made in the formation of three or four committees but little could be expected of the session.

Much is being said by members in refer-

ence to so amending the old rules of the House and forming new ones that the power of certain committees may be distributed. There is general fear of the contralization of influence. When there were several of the regular appropriation bills taken from the committee of appropriations and given to as many committees it was boped that the control of affairs in the House was taken from the parent committee, but it was soon found that the influence of that committee was not impaired. It is also proposed to compal the committee on wave and means to report and dispose of on the floor certain tune, so as to give the House the option of adjournment over to next December by July, if it chooses, with the consent of the Senate. The presidential nominating conventions will be held before the time the usual long session adjourns if something is not done to expedite business and end the session earlier than in former years.

time the usual long session adjourns it something is not done to expedite business and end the session earlier than in former years.

The news of the past week has outlined the work which will be done in the Sonate this week. The contested elections are expected to take up a great deal of time. The reorganization of committees will be serred upon, but not announced till the senators elect are sworn in. There may be some secret seedons for the purpose of referring nominations to committees during the week, but no actual business will likely be done until the question of seating a number of senators is disposed of. Yesterday a meeting of the Republican members of the committee on privileges and elections was held to consider the Turple and one or two other contests. A report will be made to a cancua this morning. It may be yet decided not to object to the swearing in of any of the Democratic senators-elect, in which event the scone anticipated over the contests will not take place.

The North Carolina Democratic representatives in Congress have had a conference to determine what action should be taken on the internal revenue question, and subsequently called on Mr. Carlisle to ascertain what recognition they might expect from him. Representatives Cowless in an interview last night said that the delegation have joined hands to labor for this result. They so informed Mr. Carlisle, and that gentleman assured them that whatever bill abould come from the ways and means committee would most likely receive his sanction; but added he though no immoderate or radical tariff legislation would come from this source, and that the bill horought over from last Congress was good and would come over again. Any proposal for absolute repeal he considered germane to this bill and if introduced as an amendment it would receive due consideration. The chief feature of this bill is mitigating the penalties for violation of the revenue law.

The whole delegation, Mr. Cowies says, realize that unless favorable action is taken

The whole delegation, Mr. Cowles says, realize that unless favorable action is taken by this Congress on this question the result will be disastrous to the Democracy in North Carolins. No bill in the last Congress was labored for more persistently than that introduced just before its close for the relief of the tobacco and brandy incrests, but the measure was not brought up till too late for anything to be accomplished.

The North Carolinians now demand that

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The North Carolinians now demand that they be allowed a fighting chance upon the floor; that the bill be brought up for consideration and in season for the President's action, and that no other policy will satisfy the people of North Carolina.

Speaking for himself Mr. Cowies declared that he was beart and soul for repeal in toto; that the motto was tariff for revenue only, and revenue only be tariff.

Senator Ransom is not so outspoken on the subject. He thinks that prosperity for his State depends upon Democratic ascendancy, and this is wholly conditional upon harmony in the party. If he must fight he prefers to fight Republicans rather than Mr. Carilise or Mr. Randall. But while he thinks a united Democracy the first requisite of prosperity he will labor for the repeal of the internal revenue as far as can be consistently done.

Senator Palmer, of Michigan, will be to.

the repeal of the internal revenue as far as can be consistently done.

Senator Palmer, of Michigan, will introduce in the Senate at the earliest possible opportunity after the organization of that body a bill prepared by him for the purpose of regulating and restricting immigration to the United States by keeping out persons who seem likely to be undestrable citizens. The principal feature of the bill is a provision, which, if it become law, will require every person of foreign birth who contemplates emigration to the United States to provide himself with a certificate from the United States consulfor the district of his residence "settling forth substantially that the said consul is satisfed upon diligent inquiry that he is a suitable and desirable person for residence and citizenship in the United States." Immigrants of foreign birth not provided with such certificates shall not be allowed by the United States immigration officers to land in this country.

The fourth section, which embodies most

The fourth section, which embodies most of the new legislation proposed by Senato Palmer's bill, is as follows:

Section 4. That the Secretary of State shall establish such rules and regulations and lease from time to time such instructions to consults of the United States, not inconsistent with law or with treaty obligations, as shall enable well disposed and worthy persons who desire to become residents or citizens of the United States to obtain certificates of character and fitness therefor from the count of the district in which they reside without hardship or unreasonable delay; which certificate shall contain, in addition to other specifications required by this set or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of State, the full name of the individual receiving the same, the place of birth, age, occupation, last legal residence, physical marks or peculiarities, and all facts necessary for the identification of such individuals; but no certificate shall be granted to any convex except these convicted of political offenses, nor to any lunatic, diot, or any person mable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge, nor to any anarchies, inhilist, or any person healted to the principles of the constitution or form of government of the United States, nor to any believer or prospect of the constitution or form of government of the United States, nor to any believer or prospect of the constitution of form of government of the United States, nor to any person included in the prohibition in the act to prohibit the importation and minigration of foreigners and allens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, nor to appear the contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, nor to any person included in the prohibition in the act to prohibit the importation and minigration of foreigners and allens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, nor to agreement to perform labor in the United States, nor to any enterior of Columbia, approved Feb. 26, 1385, or in acts mendatory to said act.

The remaining sections provide for the volution of the law, Section 4. That the Secretary of State

amendatory to said act.

The remaining sections provide for the violation of the law, machinery for carrying it into effect, and an "immigrant fund" to defray the expenses incident thereto—such fund to be created by imposing a tax or duty upon every immigrant who lands in this country.

WEDDINGS AND WAKES

Marriage Bells and Funeral Kaslis Ringing in the Same House. New York, Dec. 4 .- In a tenement

the East Side to-day friends of Gusipp and Ross De Paul Soggio were holding wake over their dead bodies, while or the floors above and below, and even it the yard, marriages were being performed between others. The Soggios were pote-oned by eating some stuff which the hus-band had picked up in the atreet and had been cooked for breakfast this morning.

An Incendiary Caught. c-day notified of a fire at 128 Haster stree which he extinguished, but had searcely is he building when his former informant not fled him of a blaze at 63 Chrystic street. For this an alarm of fire was sent out, and the young man, who is demented, arrested for in-conduction.

A Coal Famine Threatened. threatened in western Kansss owing to the refusal of the Atchison road to furnish cars. The citizens threaten to help themselves from the company's coal unless the car embargo is removed.

Held for Misappropriating Trus Fands.
New York, Dec. 4.—John Quinn, a respect merchant, was to-day hold in \$5,000 for misan propriating \$4,000 of the estate of Thomas Con-nell, held in trust by him for Mrs. Grace Det

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS. John James Ingalls, President of the

Senator Ingalls continues to be the presiding officer of the United States Senate at Washington. fie is as able and dignified in his official capacity as the chairman of so august a body of men ought to be. He was born at Middleton, Mass., on the



20th of December, 1923. He entered Williams College at 18, and graduated from that institution four years later. His career in college had been highly honorable. None of his feliow students were more able and diligentor better equipped at graduation for their life work. He and the late President Garfield were three years together in Williams College, Mr. Ingalls graduating one year before him. Immediately after leaving college young Ingalls began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. The year following he removed to Atchison, Kas., where he began the practice of his profession. The following year he became secretary of the state senate, to which he was elected as a member from Atchison county in 1852. He made a most efficient legislator, but was defeated the following year in his candidacy for the Heinenant governorship, after which he accepted the position of editor of the Atchison Champion, which he retained for three years. In 1872 he was elected to the United States Senate as the Republican candidate to succeed S. C. Pomeroy, and assumed his seat on March 4, 1874.

A CHINESE LODGE.

What a Reporter Saw of a Sunday Night Performance.

If any members of the Capital City Guards had casually wandered last night up the narrow flight of stairs that leads to the hall on E street, used by them as an armory, he would have been met by a genuine im ported Chinaman, whose tan colored countenance and blue-draped form had been placed there for the purpose of scaring away the curious Melican man. The omnipresent reporter was, however, in the neighborhood, and after a couple of futile efforts succeeded in obtaining a view of the interior of the room. Chicese lanterns of all colors depended from wires stretched scross it and from the celling hung long strips of crimson stuff on which were innumerable turkey tracks evidently executed by some bibulous fowl who had smeared his feet with coal tar. At the further end of the room was a huge bowl dilled with rice, and in that eastern dainty stood innumerable little wires on the upper ends of which were minute and funny looking flags. Sentiered around in a promiscuous manner were a number of dangerous looking seimetars of a very autique but blood-thirsty pattern, while to bear them company was the greatest assortment of old junk to be found in the city; it looked as though they had rausacked D street and secured the most worthless of all the trast that has accumulated in the many little, old, dark curiosity above. away the curious Melican man. The omniaccumulated in the many little, old, dark curiosity shops to be found on that thor-

oughfare.
Several Chinamen were busily engaged in driving palls into the wall and then hanging long serolls of hieroglyphics therefrom. One stately follower of Confucius paraded solemnly around the hall, his head incased in a gorgeous crimson and blue silk cap, and his thoughts apparently drawn away, for a time, from the cares and perplexities incidental to the life of the Mongolian laundryman.

wooden benches which were ranged against the walls evidently regarded him with envy, and one jea ous young heathen was overheard to say that he would get another cap just like the one worn by Wun Lung if he had to lose two collars and a pair of cuffs from each customer's bundle next week.

pair of culls from each customer's bundle next week.

Up to 9 o'clock there were not more than balf a dozen representatives of the Flowery Kingdom in the room, but as the churches and gambling houses began to let out they straggled slowly into the rendezvous, each man bringing with him a bundle containing some contribution to the feast that was evidently going to take place. The arrival of each was greeted with remarks from the entire company that sounded as though somebody had thrown a few dozen cups and saucers on the floor, but the ovation was reserved for the individual who slowly climbed the stairs and staggered in, accompanied by a huge demilehnt with the contents of which he had apparently been holding long and satisfactory communion. Shortly after the wicker-covered gentleman put in an appearance the conversation tents of which he had apparently been holding long and satisfactory communion. Shortly after the wicker-covered gentleman put in an appearance the conversation became more noisy, and full dinner sets of 144 pieces were evidantly being wrecked—at least, it sounded that way to a pair of ears trained to receive only the guttual Dutch or the slimy, unwashed Hungarian. In one corner of the room was the animal which was, doubtless, to do duty as the fabled goat, for by this time it was evident that a secret society was in session and that an initiation might be expected at any moment. It was only a dog, a common dog, but he evidently realized the importance of the occasion and was on his good behavior, only occasionally running his nose into the recesses of his doctrife hide to mutilate an especially annoying fles. He took but little notice for either the eccentric movements of the demilohn or the dignified tread of the man with the cap. He was apparently lost in thought and in his eyes was a sad look that, if it expressed his real feelings, said: "They're going to make soup of me."

Full of sorrow for the dog, the reporter's sympathetic heart urged him to a rescue, and descending from his perch he sought the street and a member of the Humane Society. The street was in its usual place, but there was no friend for the dumb assimal to be found. The police were around, though, for Philip Moy had been to head-quarters and had asked for protection from any intruders, but their instructions had nothing in them that referred to dogs.

Then a Chinaman hove in sight and looking round surjously to see whether he was observed or not alunk up the stairs with the reporter following closely. The watchful sentinel demanded the password, and the latest arrival whispered last year's signal into the fleshly funnel-like orifice which the aforeand sentinel had pushed out through the half opper docrway. "The from inside came a great utbroar. The prestding officer had asset the description of the residuence of the residuence of the residu

sentinel had pushed out through the half open doorway. "Ta" was all the reporter could bear. Then from inside came a great uproar. The presiding officer had asked the doorkeeper why the geatleman had not been admitted, and that official gave the reason, following up his explanation by repeating aloud the mystic word "rata." The apparently sommolent dog was wide awake in an instant, and after making a circuit of the room at a 2:10 gait in search of the rodent dashed through the doorway and, followed by the scribe, went out into the cold world, leaving the Chinese Masons to complete the organization of their lodge without the accompaniment of a dog. At 3 o'clock this morning they were still in session.

ELOQUENCE OF THE PULPIT COMES TO THE PROPLE THROUGH THE

MESSENGERS OF GOD. Who the Best Christians Are - Emcleney of the Holy Spirit-Damnation

to One's Self-The Promulgation of Bishop Andrews preached yesterday morning to a large congregation in Foundry M. E. Church. His text was: "God, that made the world and all things therein, seeing that

He is Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth

not in temples made with hands." Acts, lucid treatment of the text, abounding in similes of the simplest description stated in eloquent terms. The common error—that he is the best Christian who gives or endeavors to give the most-was plainly pointed out. "He worships best," said the bishop, "not who gives the most, but he who most fully realizes that God waits to give. Oh that we would honor God not for His great wisdom or His power, but for fils

great heart."

The progress of the world toward God and eternal good was proven be history, and the hope was expressed that the Almighty might shortly work such a revolution that this earth would once more become His home. The immediate laterest of God in mankind was beautifully shown, while His completings was detached with of God in mankind was beautifully shown, while His omniscience was sketched with a few vigorous strokes. "May we," said the learned divine, "understand how near God is to us. He is no more in heaven than He is here. No Sinal ever felt His footsteps more surely than the alses of this church."

The power of man's mind, his ability to understand God, to see Him with the soul's eye, was elaborated upon, and the definite assurances of men that they had seen God in such a manner were quoted.

in such a manner were quoted.

The sermon was concluded with a stirring appeal to those present to search for and find God, so that the heart and life might be transformed and the soul blessed.

The serment was then administered in a most solemn manner by the bishop and Rev. Dr. Elliott, pastor of the church.

NEW PASTOR'S FIRST SERMON.
The First Baptist Church was so crowded The First Baptist Church was so crowded yesterday morning that the sisles were utilized to accommodate the fashionable audience that assembled to hear the initial effort of the talented young peacher, the Rev. Charles A. Stakely, of Charleston, S. C., whom the congregation recently called to preach to them. Many were compelled to stand during the service, while large numbers were unable to gain admittance. Dr. Shakely's rapid progress and successive experiences as an artist, lawyer, and preacher has aircady appeared in the REFUBLICAN. In appearance he is rather slender and below the medium height, and presents a very youthful appearance, being

rublican. In appearance he is rather slender and below the medium height, and presents a very youthful appearance, being but 29 years of age. His face is smooth, while his hair is worn brushed directly back. His delivery is clear and his voice rather pleasant. A slight nervousness was apparent in his manner, which was probably owing to the immenseness of his representative Washington auditonce.

He was escorted to the platform by Drs. S. M. Shute and A. J. Huntington, and chose for his text the familiar words, to be found in the fourth chapter of the Prophesy of Zachariah, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts," and said: "These words teach us in general that the Holy Spirit is the efficient power in all religious life and work. While meritorious power belongs to the efficient righteousness of Christ, and the instrumental power belongs to us, in the service of Christ the efficient power belongs essentially and wholly to the spirit of God, and we are privileged at all times to be invested with this efficiency of the spirit. This important truth we must all sensibly appreciate and admire if we would reach complete success in divine experience and life, or in any line of spiritual enterprise. It is owing to the failure to appreciate this important truth that we discover in a considerable measure the reasons why the means we employ, as churches, are so freerable measure the reasons why the means we employ, as churches, are so frequently nullified, and why our methods and plans are so frequently frustrated, and enterprises projected so frequently crowned with failure. What the spirit does, no other can accomplish: what the spirit supplies, no other can furalsh. No amount, and no character, of artificial affairs can take the place of the Holy Spirit. Monght, no power of men, however ingeniously conceived, or advantageously employed, can be made to impart that which is the peculiar prerogative of the spirit to rable measure the reasons why the means

might, no power of men, however ingeniously conceived, or advantageously employed, can be made to impart that which is the peculiar prerogative of the spirit to impart. The merit which deaus Christ supplies, and the ageocy and instrumentality which we are privileged to supply must be of little avail in the absence of the efficiency of the Holy Spirit. So, then, it has been deemed appropriate to signalize the commencement of the new administration of the affairs of this church by honoring the spirit of God in all, recognizing Him as our dependence and as the essential source of our life and strength. While the spirit of God is doctrinally set forth by some and looked upon by others as a mere influence of manifestation, the Scriptures are plain in declaring his personality. He is just so truly a person as is the Father or the Christ; distinct and individual; thinking, planuleg, acting, and filling peculiar offices. His personality is also defined, and he should be recognized, worshiped, and served as the infinite and holy one. We cannot put too much honor upon the spirit of God. The mystery which involves our minds whenever we study the spirit is no more than natural, and grows out of the fact that He is a spirit. We have never seen Him, and so cannot associate Him with objects; we cannot reduce Him to tangibility, and we would experience the same embarrassment in the case of Jesus Christ were it not for the fact that He is a historical character, and had been seen by men: but the Father and the spirit are none the less real personalities because they are not reducable to objects of sight and touch."

In a graphic and eloquent manuer the speaker portrayed the office of the Holy Spirit as affecting radical revivals of religion, which were condemned by some, but which resulted in the greatest good, bringing thousands to Christ, and which was really the fruit of the revival, the revival itself being the work of the Spirit of God, which alone brought humanity to Christ.

CHURCH OF THE REPORMATION.

Rev. Dr. Parson, of the Church of the Reformation, Capitol Hill, preached yesterday morning to a large congregation. The text chosen was I Corinthians, xi, 29: "For he that eateth and drinketh unworthily eateth and drinketh damnation to himself, not discerning the Lord's body." The subject was discussed under the topic, "What is it to eat damnation to one's self." "To many people this sentence of Pau's is a high fence about the Lord's table. But he did not mean it to be. He meant it to be a high fence about the Lord's table. But he did not mean it to be. He meant it to be a help in removing all difficulties out of the way of the communicant." The preacher then stated that many stumbled over these words. "One cause of stumbling is in the fact that there is a wrong translation." This, he said, caused many to associate the mesning of the word "damnation" with "hell" and "punishment," whereas the revised New Testament makes it read "judgment." "Another cause for misunderstanding was trat the early circumstances in connection with this ordinance were over-looked. They were celebrated in houses. The Lord's Supper was held daily, and usually in connection with an ordinary mest. This meal was made up of contributions brought by the communicants, so meal. This meal was made up of contributions brought by the communicants, so it became a social festival. The Greeks had a custom among themselves of onjoying auch social feasts, which were often attended with disorder and had an influence upon the Christian observance. As a consequence, the Lord's Supper in Corinth had degenerated into a kind of social feast." St. Paul's object is, therefore, to correct the abuses and to set forth clearly the original supper as instituted by clearly the original supper as instituted by Christ.

"Another cause for misunderstanding is in the fact toat it has been put to a wrong use by the church often."

The preacher then demonstrated that

Paul had succeeded in his object, and "had

Paul had succeeded in his object, and "had broken up the abuses by clearly snowing that the 'damnation' of the text means aimply condemnation, which every one puts upon himself when he perverts a divine blessing, or puts himself in an inconsistent attitude with respect to God."

"This feast should be kept with a sense of our unworthiness. In its character it is joyful, and we should observe it with a full faith in all that is declared in this ordinance."

"The conclusion," said the preacher, "of of the whole matter is simply that we must remove all superstition from this text and from this ordinance and enter with intelligent, living, joyful obedience into all that belongs to us as Christians.

PROMULGATION OF THE MORAL LAW.

belongs to ue as Christians.

PROMULDATION OF THE MORAL LAW.

Rev. John P. Newman preached the second sermon in his course on "The reign of law" to a crowded congregation in Motropolitan M. E. Church last night. The subject was "The promulgation of the moral law," and the text was from Exodus xxiv, 12—"And the lard said unto Moses, come up to Me Into the mount, and be there; and I will give thee tables of stone, and a law and commandments which I have written, that thou mayest teach them."

Dr. Newman reviewed the points of the introductory sermon preached a week ago, and mentioned especially the fact that nowhere in the Scriptures is the word "law" used, except when referring to intelligent beings.

The existence of law to man's physique and mind was shown, and the importance of the law as given by Moses was expatated upon. The charge that the story of the giving of the commondments on Mount Sinal was nothing out a granit Deathual display was then taken up and disproved, The supernatural events which propared Moses for his mission and which propared a great halton of two and a half millions for the supernatural events which propared a great halton of two and a half millions for the supernatural promulgation of the law were recounted—the borning bush, the pigue miracles (testified to by lately exhumed monuments), the divided waters from the stricken rock, the pillar of cloud by day and fire by night, were all preparatory indications of the great event in quesby day and fire by night, were all prepara-tory indications of the great event in ques on.
"The difference," continued the doctor.

"The difference," continued the doctor, "among the Jewa regarding Moses, who was then so unpopular that even Asron and Miniam were plouting against him, pre-cludes all possibility of any collusion be-tween the leader and the people.

"The history of the grand manifestation of the giving of the Jaw was recited, and the evidence, ancient and modern, in favor of its occurrence was arrayed with such

of the giving of the law was recited, and the evidence, ancient and modern, in favor of its occurrence was arrayed with such power that it was irresistinte. The description of Moses's ascent of the mount was as graphic a piece of word-painting as the numan car ever receives, the immense audience seeming scarcely to breathe while the eloquent divine in thrilling tones depicted the grandeur of the scene.

Moses's wonderful prophecies as to the future of the Jewish nation were analyzed and their fulfillment shown in an unmistakable manner. "Except Jesus Christ our Lord," asked the preacher. "what other name is grander in history than that of Moses? His commandments were not only for the Jews, but for all christendom. Today 800,000,000 people accept the law as given through Moses. Let us bow before this great law; let us receive it; let us remember that these precepts are binding upon us; let us remember that when you violate one of these commands you insult Him; remember that you are rendering yourself liable to His displeasure; remember that tyou are always in the presence of the Almighty, and when at last thou standest before His throne and He will ask you if you have kept His precepts, may you be able to answer in the affirmative, and to that end let us work and pray." let us work and pray."

A "CRAP" ROOM BAIDED. After an Interesting Struggle Between an Officer and a Dog.

"Gimme a lift." The request came from Officer Golway, who was striving to clamber over a tall fence in the rear of 1923 C street, and it was made to Licut. Amiss, who stood directly behind and beneath him. The lieutenant's response was a prompt one, and, as a result, Golway sailed over the fence in a hurry and landed on a full-sized ball dog, who straightway proceeded to remove the buttons from the officer's coat, and to generally chew up the Sunday pants which incase the nether limbs of the prostrate, but gentlemanly preserver of the peace. So incase the nether limbs of the prostrate, but gentlemanly preserver of the peace. So attentive was the canine that Mr. Golway had no opportunity to open the gate, which was his part of the programme. The fleutenant, however, broke the door in, and then, in company with the dog-bitten Golway and Officers Balley, Nelson, Hollinberger, and C. Kenney proceeded to take possession of the house. In a room, not more than ten feet square, were crowded twenty-two men and boys, all engaged in the exhibitanting game of "crays," played to an atmosphere so

gaged in the exhibitrating game of "craps," played in an atmosphere so heated, so dense, so loaded with tobacco smoke and profanity that it was almost a wonder that the diec could turn over.

There was a scone when the officers appeared, and a number of the 'umates started to break for liberty, but Lieut. Amiss's pistol stopped the crowd from doing or saying anything except requesting the fleutenant to "put dat gun away."

The entire aggregation, minus Golway's dog, then marched to the first precinct station, where a charge of keeping a gaming table was placed opposite the name of Samuel Asher, 33, colored. The other twenty-one prisoners were held as government witnesses.

PERSONALITIES. C. F. LEIGH, engraver, Hartford, Conn., is at

PRESIDENT HOYT, of the Penusylvania Coal Company, died at Stamford, Conn., yesterday. Hon, D. B. HENDERSON, Iowa; Hon. L. Morse, Massachusetts; and Hon. J. Kean, jr., are at Wormley's.

Post, Illinois, and Hon, Thomas S. Hood, New York, are at Willard's. WILLIAM WALDO HYDE, one of the brightest

young members of the Hartford, Conn., bar, with his wite, is at the Riggs House.
CONGRESSMAN JAMES B. WHITE and daugher, of Fort Wayne, Ind., have located for the winter at \$17 Twelfth street northwest. CAPT RICHARD L. HOYLE, U.S. A. form

THE Most Roy, Dan'i McGettigan, D. D. Roman Catholic archbishop of the diocese Armagh and primate of all Ireland, is dead, SUPERINTENDENT ZENAS C. PRIEST, of the eastern division of the New York Central rall-road, died at his home, Little Falls, N. Y., yesterday. He was 82 years of age.

REPRESENTATIVES E. J. GAY, Pennsylvania; T. S. Wilkinson, Louisiana; R. R. Butler, Ten-nesses; A. C. Harmer, Pennsylvania, and W. P. Healey, Michigan, are registered at the Ebbitt REPRESENTATIVE J. A. ANDERSON, KRISSES, W. W. Grant, Massachusetts: Wm. D. Kelley, Pomssylvania; Rich, Guenther, Wisconsin; D. P. Navaner, Nebraska; and J. Lane, Nebraska, are registered at the Riggs. THE marriage of Commodore Theodore D.

Wilson, chief constructor of the navy, and Cora Seiena Hubbard will be selemnised in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Twelfth and N streets, at noon on Wednesday, the 7th instant. No cards. Hon, W. G. Laidlaw, New York: Hon, C. M. Lagan, Louisiana: Hon. J. Yost, Hon. John O'Reill, Missouri; Hon. I. S. Strunle, Iowa:

Hou, Hugh A. White, Chicago: Hon. George M. Thomas, Kentucky: Han. F. C. Bunnell, Pennsylvania, and Hon. Autonio Joseph, New Mexico, are at the National. Hon, J. T. Morratt and wife, of Iowa; Hon. . H. Bankhouse, Alabama; Hon. Charles stewart, Texas; Hon. J. Baker and wife, Geor-Thomas D. Johnston, North Carolina: Hon. Altred Rowland and wife, North Carolina; Hon. J. C. Clements, Georgia; Hon. S. M. Robertson, wife and son, Louisiana; Hon. J. R. Brown, Virginia; Hon. W. H. Perry, South

Carolina, are at the Metropolitan,

## PREPARING FOR WORK.

CAUCAUSES PARTICIPATED IN BY BOTH REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS.

Officers Named For the House-Mr. Donelson Knocked Out in One Round -Imprompts Exciting Mill Between Representatives Blount and Breckin-

One hundred and eighteen members of the House of Representatives were present at the Republican caucus in the hall of the House on Saturday afternoon. Of that number 117 were straightout Republicans, and the remaining one was Representative Brower, of North Carolina, who has been generally classed as an Independent, but who asserts that he was nominated and elected as a Republican and declares that to be his political faith.

After Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, and Mr. McComas, of Maryland, had been re-elected as president and secretary respecti-vely, Mr. McKinley, of Oako, placed in nomination for Epeaker Mr. Thomas B.

vely, Mr. McKinley, of Onio, placed in nomination for Epeaker Mr. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, and the caucus made the nomination an acclamatory one. Mr. Reed acknowledged the henor in a brief speech which was full of sound advice, and in which he said that party harmony would result in a Republican victory in 1888.

The following nominations were then made: Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, by Representative Bayne, for clark; Daniel Shepherd, of Hilnots, by Mr. Adams, for estreant at sams; W. T. Fitch, of Ohio, by Mr. Butterworth, for doorkeeper; Charles H. Grey, of Dakota, by Mr. Nelson, for postmaster, and Francis W. Thomas, of Indiana, by Mr. Browne, for chapiain.

The only discussion provoked by any of the nominations took place over that of Mr. Grey, for postmaster. The point was as to the propriety of recognizing the territories in the distribution of House offices.

After some little debate a caucus committee of ten was appointed, and they are charged with the duty of calling the caucus together whenever it shall be necessary. Messrs. Bouttelle, of Maine, and Dunham, of Illinots, were strongly opposed to the appointment of a committee, but the majority did not favor their views. The committee will be appointed by Mr. Cannon.

All the Democratic senators in the city met on Saturday at high noon and held another caucus. The only matter discussed was the probability of Republican objection to the scating of Messrs. Turple or Faulkner. A number of Indiana Republicans have forwarded a protest against Turple's election. They quote the state constitution, which says: "No person who may be a collector or holder of public moneys shall be eligible to any office until he shall have accounted for and paid over according to law all sums for which he may be liable." The protest states that Messrs. Harrell and Cruesor, members of the legislature, who yould for Turple, were both inoligible under the law.

The cancus finally resolved that the Democratic senators elected are entitled to

the law.

The caucus finally resolved that the Democratic senators elected are entitled to their seats upon their credentials, and that the Democrats will insist that their col-lesgues be given their seats. This action

the Democrata will insist that their collesgues be given their seats. This action was unanimous.

Senator Beck was elected caucus chairman and Senator Kenna, secretary for the ensuing two years, and the latter genteman was authorized to arrange pairs.

The story so freely circulated about objection being made to the seating of Senator Biodgett, of New Jersey, has no foundation in fact. Mr. Biodgett was elected by Republicans aided by a few Democratic votes. He is, however, a Democrat, but it is said that he will not enter a Democratic caucus because of the circumstances under which he was elected; his course will, properly, be a conservative one. That he will refuse to set in concert with the Democratic senators in case there is an attempt on their part to create a deadlock is almost certain. Nearly all the Democratic members of the House met in caucus on Saturlay night. The bour for meeting had been set for 7 o'clock, but it was almost 8 when Mr. 8. 8. Cox was elected chairman and Mr. W. I. Wilson, of West Virginia, secretary, without a classenting vote from one of the 150 members present.

After taking the chair Mr. Cox made a brief speech, in which he referred to the Republican party as being paralyzed, and predicted Democratic victory in the coming year.

Mr. Carilsie was put in nomination for

year.
Mr. Carlisle was put in nomination for Speaker by Mr. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and on motion of Mr. Sowden, of Pennsylvania, the nomination was made unanimous. The chair then appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Breckinridge, Randall, and Holman, to inform Mr.

dulgence toward him in his official capacity, and called the attention of the caucus to the fact that its members had been sent to the capitol to work, and they must, at least, make an honest attempt to do something.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, nominated Mr. Clark for clerk of the House, and Mr. Seney, of Ohio, performed the same kind office for Mr. J. P. Leedom as sergeant-atarms. Both candidates were accepted. The following nominations were then made for doorkeeper: Mr. Donelson, by Mr. Washington, of Tennessee; Mr. Hurt, by Mr. Burke Cockran, of New York: Mr. Reeder, by Mr. Ermentrout, of Pennsylvania; Hr. House, by Mr. Tarsney, of Michigan. The first ballot resulted as follows: Donelson, of Tennessee, 73: Hurt, of Mississipon, of Tennessee, 73: Hurt, of Mississipon, Mr. Penneylvania; Mr. Reader, of Tennessee, 73: Hurt, of Mississipon, of Tennessee, 73: Hurt, of Mississipon, Mr. Mr. Penneylvania; Mr. Reader, of Tennessee, 73: Hurt, of Mississipon, Mr. Mr. Reader, of Tenneylvania; Mr. Reader, of Tenneyley, Mr. Reader, Mr. R Donelson, of Tennessee, 72; Hurt, of Mis-sissippi, 53; Reeder, of Pennsylvania, 3; Raines, of New York, 22; House, of Michigan, 5. Then the Raines men threw their strength for Hurt and a number of others followed. The second and concluding bal-lot was as follows: Hurt, SS; Donelson, 66; Reeder, 1. This ended the conflict for the doorkearship.

followed. The second and concluding ballot was as follows: Hurt, St. Donelson. (6); Reeder, 1. This ended the conflict for the doorkeepership.

One of the most pleasant and enjoyable incidents of the session was an impromptu 'mill' participated in by Mr. James H. Blount, of Georgia, and Mr. Clifton R. Breckenridge, or Arkansas. The latter puglist had attacked Mr. Donelson in a lengthy speech; and Mr. Blount went to the ex-doorkeeper's assistance. Warm words were exchanged, and as the friction increased they grew warmer, until at length the conversation became what might be termed hot, and it boiled right over when Mr. Breckenridge called Mr. Blount "A liar, sah!" The Georgia representative immediately came to time and position and let go with his right, fetching blood from his opponent's physiognomy. The Arkansas bruiser returned the compliment with a stinger on Blount's probosels, drawing the claret after the latest fashion, a result most gratifying to his friends and creditable one in every particular and the requisarqueensbury rules were strictly adhered to. There was no attempt at scratching or gouging, and the stories told of the "gentleman from Arkansas" trying to bite the ness off the "gentleman from Georgia." and of the "gentleman from Georgia," threatening to kick the liver out of the "gentleman from Arkansas" are without foundation in fact. A number of members spoke very highly last night of the consideration for their fellow congressmen displayed by the combatants, for they might have been as careful of their precious selves as were Sparks and Wasver.

The Weather,

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia—Colder fair weather, preceded Mon-day morning in the eastern portion by light rains, fresh to brisk northwesterly

with a cold wave.

Thermometer readings: 7 a. m., 40.9°, 3 p. m., 57.0°; 10 p. m., 50.0°; mean temperature, 40.0°; maximum, 50.0°; minutura, 40.0°; mean relative humidity, 75.0°; total precipitation,